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avowed, when he moved it, that it was intended for the destruction of the bill. If the bill was to be destroyed, he thought that the committee might at least ask not to be made the executioners of their own bill.

Mr. R. JOHNSON said that he understood the chairman

of the committee to say virtually that the reason why the committee did not act in obedience to the instructions of the Senate was, that those instructions were cafculated to defeat the

Mr. LEWIS. Were intended to defeat it.
Mr. JOHNSON. The chairman said they were intended
to defeat the bill, because such an intention had been avowed
by the Senator from Delaware; and the committee were free by the Senator from Delaware; and the committee were free from any obligation to obey the instructions, because, if those instructions should be carried out, the whole frame of the bill must be changed. Now, Mr. J. desired to know what right a committee of the Senate had to refuse to obey instructions imposed on them by the Senate, because, in their own opinion, those instructions went to change the whole character of a bill they had reported. Suppose they did, what then? That was the very question which had been decided. The Senate, after due deliberation and a full discussion of the whole matter, had determined so to instruct the committee, and if the instructions required a change in the bill, then the Senate had determined that such change should be made. The duty of determined that such change should be made. The duty of the committee was ministerial. They were not to judge of the instructions, but to carry them out.

Another reason given by the chairman was, that these instructions were indefinite in their nature, and the committee

refused to carry them out, because it was impossible for them to determine what articles were designated as raw materials. This was certainly a most extraordinary declaration to come from the chairman of a Committee on Finance. The instruc-tions directed them to take up the bill of 1842 and find out what articles enumerated in that bill consisting of raw mate-rials employed by manufactures in the United States were then left free of duty, and to insert the same in the new bill as free articles, and then to examine what raw materials were taxed higher by this bill than by the act of 1842, and to bring down

Mr. Evans) to say whether any effort had been made in the committee to comply with the instructions? The in-structions were ordered by the Senate at five o'clock last even ing, and the committee did not meet till nine this morning and here the chairman came into the Senate and asked to be and nere the chairman came into the Senate and asked to be discharged from these instructions, because he would not undertake to comply with that portion of them which had relation to the raw material. The committee forecosts could not tell what was intended by raw material. Why, was there any difficulty in any man of common sense understanding what was meant by raw material employed in manufactures in the United States? But, if the chairman was so wholly unin-United States But, if the chairman was so wholly unin-formed as not to know thus much, let him go to the Department and there examine what articles now come in free of duty as raw material. Surely, when he had found out what these articles were, there could be no further difficulty in com-

quired by the exigencies of the country. Did it require any great effort to do this? The country wanted a certain amount of money to be raised by duties. The chairman could find out how much this was by applying to the Secretary of the Treasury, who had himself made an estimate of that amount. When he got the sum, then all the committee had to do was to set themselves to work in earnest and so arrange the amount of duties as to provide that sum. He hoped the instruction would be continued, and that the request of the committee to be discharged from them would not be complied with.

Mr. SPEIGHT said it was sufficient for his purpose that majority of the committee had ordered such a request to be made. He would give his own reasons why he thought it ought to be complied with: other gentlemen might give theirs. We had now but eight legislative days of the present session after this day. The latter clause of these instructions struck at the whole bill, and required the committee to report an entirely new tariff. They were so to arrange the duties as to raise sufficient revenue to meet the exigencies of the country.
Would the honorable Senator from Maryland be good enough to tell the Senate what the instructions meant by that phrase, to tell the Senate what the instructions meant by that phrase, the exigencies of the country? Did it include only the ordinary expenses of the Government in a time of peace, or was it intended to cover the whole amount of the annual war expenses? In either event, great adepts as the members of the Pinance Committee might be at figures, and however learned in the matters of the revenue, they could not make the requisite calculations in one week. They could not within that time find out what revenue would be needed, and so digest the bill as to distribute that sum in due proportion on each article taxed. Yet the committee were required by the resolution to go to work and to prepare and report a new tariff bill, to be discussed by both Houses—when? Both Houses had by resolution fixed upon the tenth of August as the day for their adjournment. The Senate had done this, indeed, contrary to Mr. S.'s vote; and the very state of things which he had predicted in consequence of fixing it had now come. By the very men who fixed upon that day the Finance Committee were urged to set themselves to work and now prepare a new bill. Did any man in his senses believe that in the a new bill. Did any man in his senses believe that in the short time which yet remained such an instruction as this could be complied with? The committee certainly did not, and they had accordingly reported back the same bill which they had before brought into the Senate, and had instructed their chairman. their chairman to ask that they might be discharged from the resolution of instructions. If, however, the Senate should refuse to discharge them, they would go on and exhaust the residue of the session in endeavoring to comply with it; but, when they had done so, Mr. S. predicted that the day of adjournment would come and find them about as near the com pletion of their task as they were now.

Mr. BENTON asked that the resolution of instruction under which the bill had been sent out should be read; and it was read accordingly. Mr. B. said that he declared to the Senate that it was from no factious spirit the committee asked to be discharged from these instructions. So far as he was concerned, it was his judgment that it would be utterly impossible for the said bers impossed. impossible for the committee to execute the task here imposed upon them, either with the approbation of their own judgment or with the chance of doing any good. It was an utter impos-sibility that they should, and therefore they had brought back the bill with a report declaring their utter inability to do what they were ordered, and asking to be discharged from the task. And this request, made under these circumstances, made the question on discharging the committee in reality a test question upon the bill. The motion was, that the comthat the committee could not perform the duty required of them. He should nevertheless go on, and endeavor to obey it. He confessed, however, he should be unwilling to bring into the Senate what workmen would call a botch. He was wholly unwilling to go to work like an ignorant anatomist, and cut and slash among bones and muscles and nerves and tendons without knowing what he was about. If he was to

roceeding.]
What had been the reasons assigned by the chairman of th What had been the reasons assigned by the chairman of the committee for not doing his duty? The first, and indeed the only reason given by him, except a suggestion at the close of his remarks, was that the committee had not had time. Not time—to do what? In the first place, the Senate had decided that the committee had time, for they had directed them to do it, and they were as good judges of the time required as the committee were. The Senate han ot directed the committee to report this morning. The Senate knew just as well as that committee what day they had fixed for adjournment, and how many legislative days and other days intervened, and with a full knowledge of these facts it had directed the Committee on Finance to do a certain thing; and now the chairman of that committee had said that Mr.

The canonit for it.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON said that it was very true (as the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, had observed) that the Sen

out amendment, but should be an ended. The committee had brought it back into the Senate without any amendment, and now asked, on the authority of their opinion, that the bill should become a law just as it stood, without any amendment at all. Now, with all personal respect, Mr. H. insisted that if this report of the committee should be accepted, the Senate would sanction any one of its committees in disregarding and refusing to comply with any order the Senate might give. The committee had not time, and so they did not make any effort to comply with either branch of the instructions. No time! Why, what was the first instructions given? To amend the bill in regard to those articles of raw material which were employed in the manufactures of the United States. Now, who did not practically know what was the meaning of such a direction? The question was too plain to admit of dispute, but the committee had not gone into any inquiry as to what such a waterials were. Had they asked the Senators from Maine, or Maryland, whether hemp was an article of raw material, and whether wool was another? No, not a word. But they came back here and pleaded ignorance. They did not know what a raw material meant. What a pity! But how long would if they came back here and pleaded ignorance. They did not know what a raw material meant. What a pity! But how long would if they came back here and pleaded ignorance. They did not know what a raw material meant. What a pity! But how long would if they came back here and pleaded ignorance in the comply with this first branch of the instructions? All they would have to do would be to take up the act of '42 and examine it, to find what a raw material were there free of duty, and if such articles there free were taxed in the new bill, to take them out of the class of taxed articles and put them into the class of free; and so if any such as a complete that the committee could not make it personal research and put them into the class of free; and so if any such as a complete the committee could n

if that chamber who could not make the whole alteration required in less than an hour's time.

But what was the second branch of the instruction? It was that the committee should lay such duties on articles not raw material as should produce revenue sufficient to meet the exigencies of the country. Had they not time for this? Had not the Treasury Department stated what was the amount which the Government would need? And had not the chairman told the Senate what he expected this bill to raise? Now,

Mr. CLAYTON said he had not made an exact calculation,

Mr. CLAYTON said he had not made an exact calculation, these articles were, there could be no further difficulty in complying with the directions given.

But the instructions required the committee to do more than this. They directed them to find out what amount of duty would be sufficient to produce such an amount of revenue as was required the committee. And were not the committee as competent to do this as they were to report upon the bill in the first instance? Was not supposed.

Mr. CLAY FON, and he had not made an exact calculation, but it would produce a reduction of revenue, all the committee had to do was to impose that amount on revenue as was required by the country. Did it require any other produces are the supposed.

eman from Connecticut, and say that he could not do any such thing in the space of eleven days, nor could any other

health of the honorable Senator was no better;) but if the gentleman thought that he was himself quite incompetent to such a task, here was a gentleman from Maine near him (Mr. Evans) who had been long enough familiar with questions of revenue to know something about them He thought that if he had saked him he could have presented him with such views as would enlighten him in the task. But the committee took good care not to give him a chance. Neither his friend from Maryland, (Mr. Onnson,) both of whom were members of the committee, ad had an opportunity of making a state of the committee, and had an opportunity of making a state of the committee took in the control of the committee, and had an opportunity of making a state of the committee took in the control of the committee, and had an opportunity of making a state of the committee took in the control of the committee, and had an opportunity of making a state of the committee took in the control of the committee, and had an opportunity of making a state of the committee took in the control of the committee, and had an opportunity of making a state of the committee. Mr. HUNTINGTON resumed, and said if the gentle as would enlighten him in the task. But the committee took good care not to give him a chance. Neither his friend from Marine, (Mr. Evans,) nor his friend from Maryland, (Mr. Johnson,) both of whom were members of the committee, had had an opportunity of making even an effort to perform the duty assigned them by the Senate. A majority of the committee had decided that they were not competent to do it, and therefore, in their opinion, nobody could do it. Mr. H. would submit it to the Senate whether they would sanction a course like this in one of their committees? He thought it was due to the dignity of the body that, having instructed a committee, it should insist that at least an effort be made to the vote for that day because and only because they had was due to the dignity of the body that, having instructed a committee, it should insist that at least an effort be made to obey such instructions. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Bentox) had indeed said that if he was again instructed he would set to work. Instructed again! Was it necessary, then, that the Senate should reiterate its instructions? That it should require, and insist, and compel, before one of its committees would even attempt to do what it was directed to

do? He repeated it, this was an unusual state of things, and he hoped the committee would be sent back, and charged to obey the instructions of the body.

Mr. JARNAGIN here rose, and said that he thought it was his duty to himself and to his country that he should put an end to this affair. He was now fully satisfied that no amendment could or would be made in this bill, and it was amendment could or would be made in this bill, and it was therefore useless to insist on keeping it before the committee. The only effect of such a course must be to smother the bill. When he had voted yesterday for the instructions he had had no such purpose in contemplation. Had he resorted to such a mode of destroying the bill he should not have considered himself as discharging his duty according to his instructions. He had at one time thought it his duty, under the instructions that the cost for the bill the state for the history to be the bill the state for the history to be the bill the state for the history to be the bill the state for the history to be the bill the state for the bill the state for the history to be the bill the state for the bill the state of the bill the state for the bill the state of the bill the bill the state of the bill the bill the state of the bill the state of the bill the bill the state of When he had voted yesterday for the instructions he had had no such purpose in contemplation. Had he resorted to such a mode of destroying the bill he should not have considered himself as discharging his duty according to his instructions. He had at one time thought it his duty, under the instructions, to vote for the bill just as it came from the House, not because he thought it a good bill, but because, contrary to his judgment, it was determined by a majority to put the country on a great experiment, and he was willing that they should take the responsibility and abide the consequences. But when he witnessed the exigency into which the country was brought, now let the consequences fall where they might. on a great experiment, and he was writing that they should but take the responsibility and abide the consequences. But when he witnessed the exigency into which the country was brought, and saw the Secretary of the Treasury asking for loans and Treasury notes, and knew that this bill would reduce the revenue, he came to the conclusion that if amendments should be offered it would be his duty to vote for them.

But what was the state of things now ' The Democrati majority in the Senate declined making any amendment in the bill, yet here was an application to keep it in committee, sibility that they should, and therefore they had brought back the bill with a report declaring their utter inability to do what they were ordered, and asking to be discharged from the task. And this request, made under these circumstances, made the question on discharging the committee in reality a test question upon the bill. The motion was, that the committee be discharged; on that motion the yeas and nays would be demanded, so that the bill was in fact now upon its final vote. There was no doubt of that, and every gentleman here who meant to vote either in the affirmative or negative would now vote understandingly. If the bill was recommitted, and the order of the Senate should be reiterated, Mr. B. submitted that the committee could not perform the duty required of them. He should nevertheless go on, and endeavor to obey on mature deliberation, he had come to a different conclusion.

Why should they postpone the bill, if they thought there would be a change in the opinion of the people? Supposing there should be such a change, when was the bill to go into operation? On the first day of December next, and Congress and cut and slash among bones and muscles and nerves and the such a clarker when was the bill to go the control of the control

on account of it.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON said that it was very true (as the

man of that committee came there and very modestly told the

C., when moving the instructions, had announced that it was
Senate that they ought not to have required the committee to
his object to defeat the bill, and that the committee thought
perform this task, because the committee were of opinion that that the sought not to have required the committee to the perform this task, because the committee were of opinion that they were not bound to be the executioners of their own bill. It was very true that Mr. C. had frankly acknowledged that the sought to defeat the bill, because he considered it as out amendment, but should be an ended. The committee that they were not bound to be the executioners of their own bill. It was very true that Mr. C. had frankly acknowledged that he sought to defeat the bill, because he considered it as the source of unmixed and incalculable mischief. Not that had brought it back into the Senate without any amendment, he was opposed to any modification of the tariff. He was by.

were to report upon the bill in the first instance.
his friend from Mississippi (Mr. Serieur) as competent to make these alterations in the bill as to judge that the bill was act of 1842, would be insufficient to cover all these objects; and it was still more flagrantly evident that under the new and it was still more flagrantly evident that the new and it was still more flagrantly evident that the new and it was still more flagrantly evident that the new and it was still more flagrantly evident that the new and it was still more flagrantly evident that the new and it was still more flagrantly evident that the new and it was still more flagrantly evident tha This no gentleman attempted to deny. It was, in fact, open-ly admitted, officially admitted, for Congress had passed a bill authorizing the issue of ten millions in Treasury notes, which otes might be reissued.

Mr. SPEIGHT. Not with my vote.

the vote for that day, because, and only because, they had fixed upon it. The Senator, therefore, had no right to taunt him with curtailing the session.

If the committee thought there was not time to complete the task, let them introduce a resolution to prolong the time. If the 10th was too soon, let them name a more distant day. Mr. C. was not for discharging them from the performance a great duty like this because the 10th of August did not afford them a sufficient time. Let them say the 20th, or the 30th; he was willing they should have all the time they asked. They could not escape by saying that they had not time. They should not inflict mischief, and then say it was because

to harass gentlemen. He had faithfully warned them; and now let the consequences fall where they might.

Mr. WEBSTER admitted that the question now before the Senate was in one respect what the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) had declared it to be—a test question; but not exactly in the light in which that gentleman so considered it. It was a test question in a general and different sense—in another aspect altogsther. We are here, (said Mr. W.) calling ourselves a Democratic Gongress. The majority are purporting to be about to pass a great Democratic measure. If there is any meaning in that term, it is that this is a measure which will favor the masses, which will favor the people; that it prefers the interests of the masses to the interests of a few who are thought to be possessors of a high measure of wealth. who are thought to be possessors of a high measure of wealth.

Now, I ask what sort of a bill does the question before us belong to it. Why, what was the tax laid on all these artis

seads upon that for, rail to [Life, A] similar than the considerable for the considerable for

vote for that. The committee come here and tell us there is not time to do what we have directed. They say they cannot do it? Sir, was the like ever heard? Could not the committee have at least said, we are ready to do what the Sens

mittee have at least said, we are ready to do what the Senate requires, but it will take a long time to do it?

Mr. SPEIGHT. That is the very report we made.

Mr. WEBSTER. No such thing. The committee made no report. They have not presented any report to this body which would submit their views to the Senate, and let the Senate decide upon them. I do not believe that that committee have conferred half an hour. I do not think they have considered the thing for ten minutes; indeed, I doubt if they have met at all. Yet they tell us they cannot do what we have instructed them to do. Why, sir, on the first branch of have instructed them to do. Why, sir, on the first branch of the instructions there is no difficulty at all. Where is it? There is not a gentleman here who could not do it in one hour. No; the committee decline doing it, not from want of

time, but from want of purpose.

Here Mr. SEVIER called Mr. Webster to order. Mr. WEBSTER. To order? How am I out of order Mr. SEVIER. The Senator is out of order in reflecting

Mr. WEBSTER. It somehow always happens that my differences with the Senator from Arkansas end in a good-natured sort of way. [A laugh.]

To resume what I was saying. I say still, that, if the Committee on Finance had thought it incumbent on them to obey the instructions of the Senate, they would have found time to do it. Before meridian this day they might readily have accomplished the object contained in the first part of the instructions. But I rather think they did not greatly fatigue them selves, but concluded that the best way would be to take a short cut, and ask to be discharged, in the hope that something might occur which would enable them to pass this bill. I do not believe they so much as opened a book.

And now I say that when this bill shall be passed, there will be no need of writing on the body of it whether it is a Democratic or an aristocratic bill. When the laboring man sees that work is raised, while that on silks, on spices, on preserved fruits, on rich carpets, and on rich cut-glass is lowered, he will not ask any man to give the bill its name—its name is on its face. It is an aristocratic bill, and every item in it corresponds to the traceral leavester.

impression. The Senator had asked with great connuence, and surely with the expectation of not being replied to, where was the democratic feature in this bill? Where was the provision for the laboring classes? He had selected a few article
of luxury on which the duties were reduced, leaving it to be
inferred that these were the principal reductions in the bill.

I will tell the Senator what are the democratic features of the bill. In the first place it has reduced the duty on sal from eight cents to two cents a bushel. It has reduced the duty on sugar from two and a half cents to one cent per lb

the opponents of the bill would not allow them time to avoid it; they should have no such excuse.

Something had been said about amendments to the bill. On that subject Mr. C. had done his whole duly. He had offeropposition to this proposal that, at a meeting of the merchants of Boston, where these resolutions were passed, the Senator took a very distinguished part in getting them adopted. One of those resolutions, as I remember, affirmed that the effect of protecting laws was to benefit the great capitalists and not the labor of the country.

abor of the country.

Mr. WEBSTER here inquired whether Mr. McD. had th lutions before him? Mr. McDUFFIE said he had not; but they could be got He quoted them from memory.

Another resolution was in answer to the general allegation

Now. I ask what sort of a bill does the question before us show this great Democratic measure to be ' it purports to be ' an act reducing duties on imports and for other purposes," and the title would not describe the bill at all if it had not added those words, "and for other purposes." And one of those other purposes is to enhance duties. The true interpretation of the bill and its proper title would be, "a bill to reduce certain duties and augment others." To see whether this is such a bill as it is pretended to be, whether it is in favor of the masses, look at the question now before us—a question which is likely to terminate as is asked by the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Lewis,) the chairman of the Committee on Pinance.

This bill does reduce duties, but on what? There may be some articles for the benefit of the midding classes, but the great amount of reduction is on such articles as were dontained in the list I read yesterday. The bill reduces

now paying.

Mr. McD. said that, as a copy of the resolutions adopted in Boston, and to which he had before referred, had now been handed to him, he would ask that they should be read. They contained such an admirable and such a philosophic exposition of the doctrines of free trade, that Mr. McD. was willing this bill should go to the country with these resolut pended to it.

Before they were read, however, he wished to add one w Before they were read, however, he wished to add one word more on the subject of revenue. He entertained strong and decided views on that subject, but had hitherto forborne to express them. He believed that this bill would produce quite as much revenue as was now obtained under the act of 1842. Although on some articles the duties were reduced in amount, the greater sum received on the importations of woollens and cottons would more than make up for all.

Take the article of woollens: they now paid a duty of 40 per cent. We imported six millions, and we manufactured in the United States twenty-four millions, making in all thirty millions. The Senator from Massachusetts would not deny that the reduction of the duty from 40 to 30 per cent. on the imported goods would reduce the price in the American mar-

mported goods would reduce the price in the American mar-

Here Mr. SEVIER. To order? How am I out of order?

Mr. SEVIER. To order? How am I out of order?

Mr. SEVIER. To order? How am I out of order?

Mr. SEVIER. To order? How am I out of order?

Mr. SEVIER. To order? How am I out of order?

The reduction of 10 per cent. on the six millions in the purpose of the committee; and is in ot? I si in ot the purpose of the committee; and is in ot? I so that your order or reflecting on the committee; and is so that the selection of the duty from 40 to 30 per cent. on the six millions in the process of the committee; and is so that the selection of the duty from 40 to 30 per cent. on the six millions in the purpose of the committee; and is in ot? I so that your order or the committee; and is not? I so that your order or the formarks of the Senator from Massachusetts in the least out of order.

The CHAIR decided that there was nothing in thermarks of the Senator from Massachusetts in the least out of order.

Mr. WEBSTER. Now, then, I think that for such an interruption the Senator -from Arkanasa owes me and the Senate a handsome apology.

Mr. SEVIER, (laughing.)

Well, I make you as handsome a pology.

Mr. SEVIER, (laughing.)

Well, I make you as handsome a pology.

Mr. SEVIER, (laughing.)

Well, I make you as handsome a pology.

Mr. WEBSTER. It somehow always happens that my differences with the Senator from Arkanasa end in a good-natured cort of way. (A laugh.)

To resume what I was saying. I say still, that, if the Committee on Finance had thought it incumbent on them to obey the instructions of the Senate, they would have found time to the instructions of the Senate or from Arkanasa end in a good-nature to reflect the senator of the senator from Arkanasa end in a good-nature to the senator of the senator from Arkanasa end in a good-nature to the senator of the senator from Arkanasa end in a good-nature to the senator of the senator from Arkanasa end in a good-nature to the senator of the senator of the Arkanasa end in a good-nature to the senator of the senator of the senat

plain white cotton?

Mr. McDUFFIE replied, it was plain white cotton, 36

property

Be it remembered that the English capitalist is often him

be no need of writing on the body of it whether it is a Democra
it is or an aristocratic bill. When the laboring man sees that
the duty on the raw material which forms the staple of his
work is raised, while that on silks, on spices, on preserved
fruits, on rich carpets, and on rich cut-glass is lowered, he will
not ask any man to give the bill its name—its name is on its
face. It is an aristocratic bill, and every item in it corresponds
to that general character.

Mr. McDUFFIE said that the Senator from Massachusetts,
in characterizing this as an aristocratic bill, imposed on him
the duty of saying a few words before the question should be
taken, that he might disabuse the public mind of any such
impression. The Senator had asked with great confidence,

fact was as he had stated it; and, moreover, he knew that on some descriptions of coarse cottons they were able now in South Carolina to beat Boston and Lowell and England to boot, and make a profit of 40 per cent. [A laugh.]

Mr. McD. here called for the reading of the Boston resolu-

ions, and they were read accordingly.

Mr. WEBSTER said that he did not doubt that which had been read by the Clerk might be a correct account, as far

Mr. McDUFFIE was understood to say that he had only argued in favor of appropriations for survey.

Mr. WEBSTER. Again the same gentleman was, I believe, once very favorable to a Bank of the United States.

Mr. McDUFFIE'S reply was not audible in the gallery.

Mr. WEBSTER. Then I stand before the Senate as but affording the same proof with the gentleman himself that an honest man may change his opinion.

I remember very well that at the time that meeting was theld the commercial neonle of Boston were in a state of great.

I remember very well that at the time that meeting was held the commercial people of Boston were in a state of great alarm. They had then a commerce which was spread all over the world, and they apprehended that the policy about to prevail at Washington was such as would interfere with that commerce. And now, sir, what was it in especial that they so much feared? It was this very principle of minimum duties, which was put upon the people of New England by the policy of South Carolina. The Senator said that such a policy of South Carolina. The Senator said that such a policy of south Carolina. The senator said that such a policy of south Carolina is it; and by whom was that minimum policy first devised and introduced? It was moved by a gentleman from South Carolina against every vote of Massachusetts. The people of Boston dreaded these minimum duties, because they apprehended that their practical operation would be to cut off their India trade. They did not oppose the principle because it was bad in itself, to but only because it would work injuriously to them. To hear the manner in which minimums have been spoken of in this the manner in which minimums have been spoken of in this chamber throughout this debate, one would think, who never had heard of them before, that they were some band of Camanche or Pawnee Indians that were coming down upon us to eat us all up.

Mr. McDUFFIE here said that the Senator was not cor

rect in saying that minimums had been introduced against every Massachusetts vote.

Mr. WEBSTER. Well, be it so. The minimum policy

will be presented a very singular spectacle upon the ocean, for it is certain that last year we exported of such goods to the amount of \$4,500,000. Here, then, are our ships carrying cottons out of the country, while other ships are bringing

cottons in.

Mr. McDUFFIE said the exports had been of coarse

ons.

Mr. WEBSTER. The Senator is mistaken; they were not exclusively of coarse cottons; they were of such as bring seven cents in Boston. Nor was there any reason in the world to think that while we sent out of the country four or five millions of these goods, we should at the same time bring ten millions in? I do not mean to treat the Senator's opinion

ten millions in? I do not mean to treat the Senator's opinion with disrespect, but it does appear plain to me that, with such a capacity to supply our own demand against the manufactures of England, and all the world, we are not likely to import the same sort of goods to the amount of ten millions.

The Senator has expressed an opinion that the farmers of this country (by which I take it he means the men employed in the agriculture of the Northern and Middle States) will be greatly benefited by this bill; because, under the existing law, they are heavily taxed for the benefit of their neighbors in the villages and factories. Now, on that subject I wish to put

was thereupon repealed. Now, Mr. D. presumed these men borhood. I might put a question on this subject to either of the Senators from Pennsylvania, and get a prompt answer in the affirmative. And any man who would look to the statistics annually published may see in how large a degree the products of agriculture enter into the value and constitute an element in the price of our manufactured commodities. England herself furnishes us with abundant examples of this; and a member in the other House has gone into a very accurate and exact calculation, showing how much of English agricultural products enter into the value of every yard of English broadcloth which we import.

But I will not extend these remarks. I recur to my first

opsumies on a constraint of the finances, should be finances, should be finances of the minimum on coarse cottons for tax never known till the tariff of 1816 either in this any other country) will alone enable the people of the soft ten millions of dollars, at prices not more than the ser resolutions or made any other country) will alone enable the people of the millions of dollars, at prices not more than might consider him as having drawn every one which will be the power of what they now pay.

What is the great reduction in this bill which it is thought a to prove so injurious to the country? It is the protecting duties on manufactures made in large establishingness by the power of machinery, owned by heavy capitalists, who are realizing from thirty to forty per cent. profit. The regeal of these duties will operate to reduce the profits of these men to district the source of the commeltities used by the laborers; and, therefore, that the practical effect of this bill will be most favorable will be most favorable to appete the practical effect of this bill will be most favorable state that the profice of the commeltities used by the laborers; and, therefore, the manufacture of the commeltities used by the laborers and, therefore, the manufacture of the commeltities used by the laborers; and, therefore, the manufacture of the commeltities used by the laborers; and, therefore, the manufacture of the commeltities used by the laborers; and, therefore, the manufacture of the commeltities used by the laborers; and, therefore, the manufacture of the commeltities used by the laborers; and, therefore, the manufacture of the commeltities used by the laborers; and, therefore, the profit of the bill will be most favorable wille

Mr. SIMMONS. "The price will be increased;" and where then will be the compensation to the laborer? Two-thirds of what he consumes consists of the products of agricul-ture; and on all these, according to the Senator's own showing, he will have to pay more than he now does. How will this compensate him for a reduction in the price of his labor? Will the Senator explain? The honorable gentleman does not seem very well to know which way to state it, whether the bill will increase the price of agricultural products or dimin-

ish them. He may take it either way.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I have just said that, when these pro ducts are consumed by the farmer who raises them, the bill, of course, will have no effect; but it will raise the price of what

he has to sell.

Mr. SIMMONS. Very well; then all the food which our laborers buy will be enhanced in price, while the price of all he makes is to be reduced. Will this greatly benefit him? Mr. LEWIS. Who admits that under this bill the price

f labor will be reduced '
Mr. SIMMONS. The honorable Senator from South Ca rolina does.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I said that the money price of labor

might to some extent be reduced, but that this would be com-pensated to the laborer by the reduced price of what he consumes.

Mr. SIMMONS. The "money price of labor!" What other price is there? I know of no other price of labor! What the money price. The bill then is to raise the price of his food; and this is to be made up to him, I suppose, by cutting down the price of the products of his labor. The shoemakers will like this amazingly; for, while they pay more for their bread, they will get less for their shoes. [A laugh.]

Mr. McDUFFIE. The shoemakers are wholly independent of this hill.

dent of this bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. Oh, then I suppose the shoemakers are the true aristocracy. While other people are to be cut down they are to be left in independence. They are the "bloated

capitalists," I suppose.

The Senator from Massachusetts says that the people of his